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(54) **ULTRASONICALLY-ASSISTED THERMAL STIR WELDING SYSTEM**

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USPC 219/600, 602, 603, 617; 228/112.1, 2.1, 228/44.5, 49.3, 44.3, 2.3, 114.5, 110.1, 1.1; 156/73.1

See application file for complete search history.

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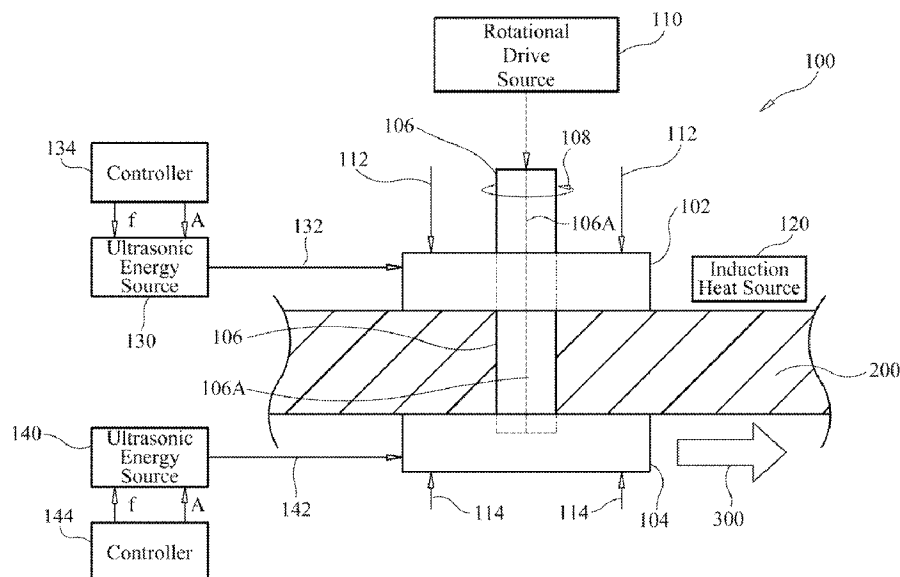
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A welding head assembly has a work piece disposed between its containment plates' opposing surfaces with the work piece being maintained in a plastic state thereof at least in a vicinity of the welding head assembly's stir rod as the rod is rotated about its longitudinal axis. The welding head assembly and the work piece experience relative movement therebetween in a direction perpendicular to the rod's longitudinal axis as the work piece is subjected to a compressive force applied by the containment plates. A first source coupled to the first containment plate applies a first ultrasonic wave thereto such that the first ultrasonic wave propagates parallel to the direction of relative movement. A second source coupled to the second containment plate applies a second ultrasonic wave thereto such that the second ultrasonic wave propagates parallel to the direction of relative movement.

20 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



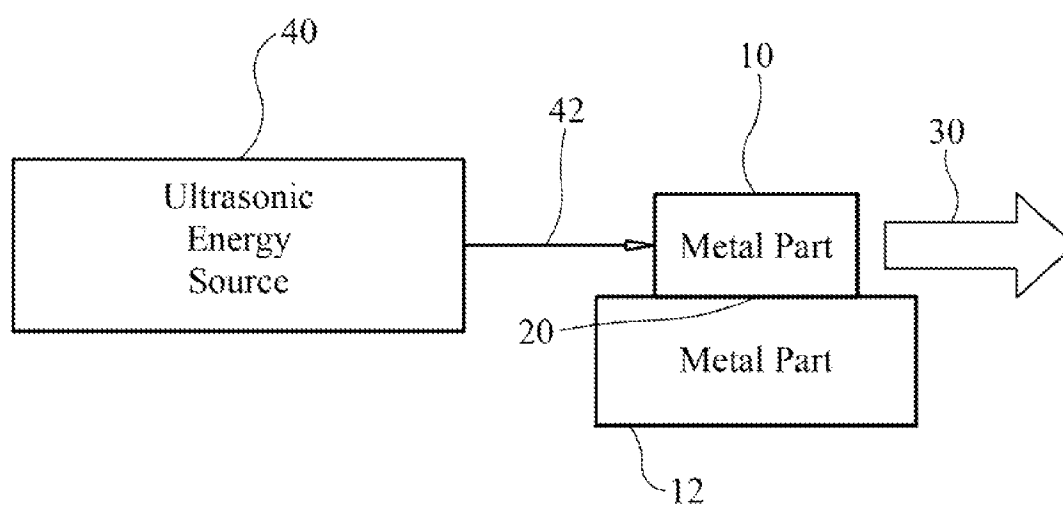


FIG. 1

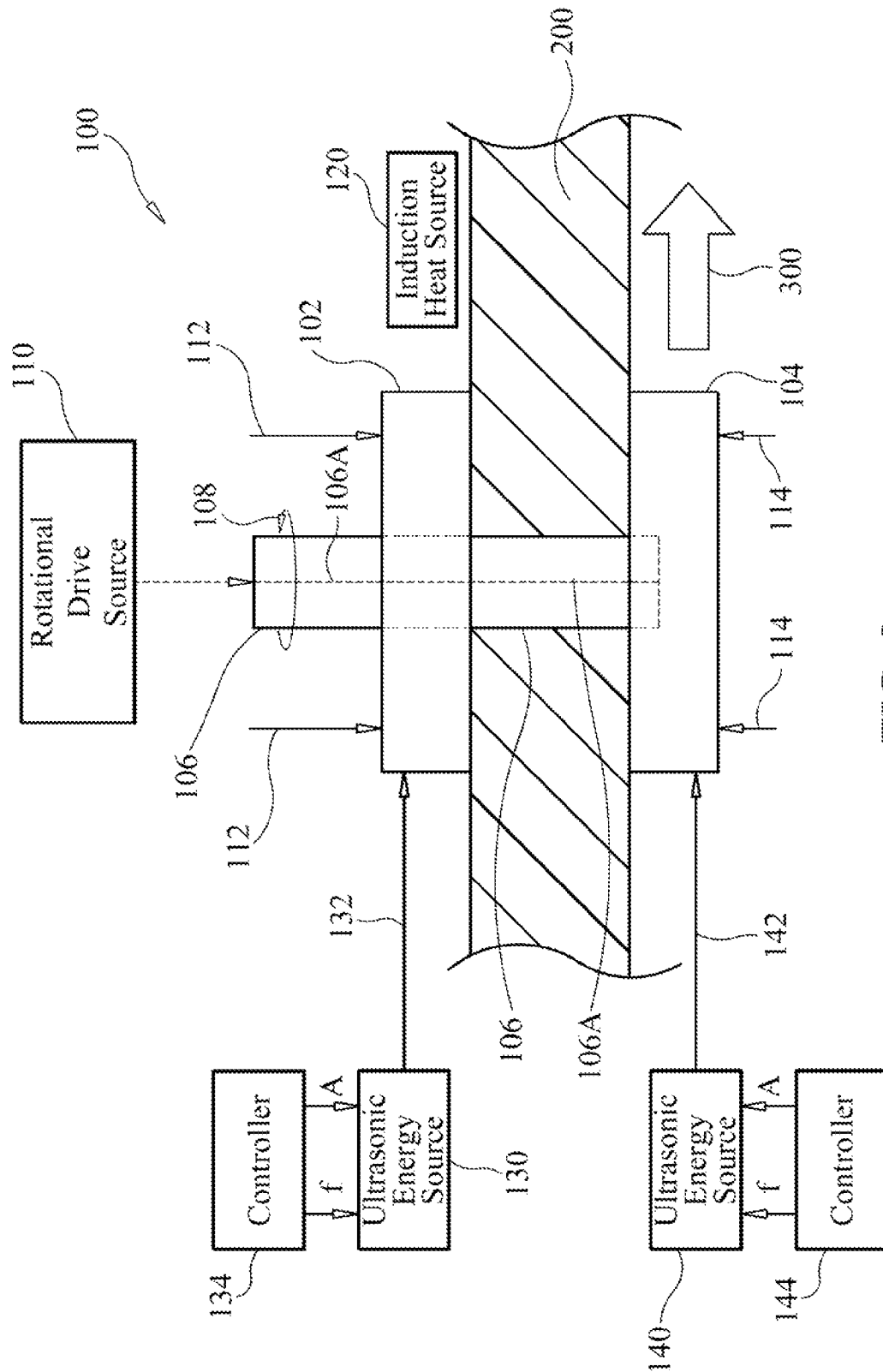


FIG. 2

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ULTRASONICALLY-ASSISTED THERMAL STIR WELDING SYSTEM

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION

The invention was made by an employee of the United States Government and may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to stir welding systems. More specifically, the invention is a thermal stir welding system employing ultrasonic energy to assist in the welding process.

2. Description of the Related Art

Stir welding is a form of welding that utilizes a small stir pin to mix abutting or faying surfaces of two pieces of material (e.g., metal materials) to thereby form a joint between the two pieces of material. There are several types of stir welding systems/processes. For example, thermal stir welding (TSW) is a solid-state welding process capable of joining metallic alloys without melting. In this process, weld work pieces to be joined are heated and drawn by heavy forces between two containment plates applying compressive forces to the work pieces. The TSW stir pin is located between the containment plates and is rotated to create a joint between the weld work pieces as they are drawn through the containment plates. The TSW process can be improved by reducing the friction forces between the weld work pieces and the containment plates. While a lubricant (e.g., oil, synthetic lubricant, etc.) could be used to reduce the friction forces, the lubricant contaminates the weld resulting in weld defects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a thermal stir welding system.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a thermal stir welding system that reduces frictional forces acting on the welding system's containment plates and stir pin.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become more obvious hereinafter in the specification and drawings.

In accordance with the present invention, a thermal stir welding system includes a thermal stir welding head assembly. The welding head assembly includes a first plate defining a first surface, a second plate spaced apart from the first plate and defining a second surface that opposes the first surface such that the first surface is maintained parallel to the second surface, and a rod passing perpendicularly through the first surface and second surface such that the rod is rotatable about a longitudinal axis thereof relative to the first surface and second surface. In a welding operation, the welding head assembly has a work piece disposed between the first surface and second surface with the work piece being maintained in a plastic state thereof at least in a vicinity of the rod as the rod is rotated about its longitudinal axis. Further, the welding head assembly and the work piece experience relative movement therebetween in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis as the work piece is subjected to a compressive force applied by the first plate and second plate. A first source coupled to the first plate applies a first ultrasonic wave to the first plate such that the first ultrasonic wave propagates parallel to the direction of relative movement. A second source

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coupled to the second plate applies a second ultrasonic wave to the second plate such that the second ultrasonic wave propagates parallel to the direction of relative movement.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING(S)

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following description of the preferred embodiments and to the drawings, wherein corresponding reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of metal-on-metal friction reduction using ultrasonic energy in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of an ultrasonically-assisted thermal stir welding system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

Referring now to the drawings and more particularly to FIG. 1, a novel approach to metal-on-metal friction reduction utilized by the present invention is illustrated schematically. Specifically, two metal parts **10** and **12** are assumed to be in contact with one another at a contact interface **20**. It is further assumed that parts **10** and **12** will experience relative movement (as indicated by arrow **30**) such that parts **10** and **12** rub together at contact interface **20**. For example, part **12** could be stationary while part **10** was moved on part **10**. Rather than applying a lubricant to parts **10** and **12** to reduce frictional forces at contact interface **20**, an ultrasonic energy source **40** applies an ultrasonic wave **42** to part **10** (or part **12**) such that wave **42** will propagate through part **10** (or part **12**) in a direction that is parallel to relative movement **30**. The resulting longitudinal ultrasonic vibration created in part **10** (or part **12**) causes lateral (i.e., perpendicular to the direction of relative movement **30**) expansion and contraction in the ultrasonically-stimulated part. The lateral expansion/contraction reduces frictional forces at contact interface **20**. The amplitude and frequency of ultrasonic wave **42** can be independently controlled. Testing of this friction reduction approach has shown that the frequency of ultrasonic wave **42** can range from approximately 20 KHz to approximately 100 KHz. The amplitude of ultrasonic wave **42** can be range from low power to very high power (e.g., 50 KW) without departing from the scope of the present invention of present invention.

The above-described approach to metal-on-metal friction reduction is used in the present invention to provide an ultrasonically-assisted thermal stir welding system. An embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 2 and is referenced generally by numeral **100**. Ultrasonically-assisted system **100** includes elements of a thermal stir welding system and ultrasonic friction reduction elements. With respect to the elements of a thermal stir welding system, ultrasonically-assisted system **100** includes a welding head assembly in contact with a work piece **200** to be welded. More specifically, the welding head assembly includes a first non-rotating and rigid (e.g., metal) containment plate **102**, a second non-rotating and rigid (e.g., metal) containment plate **104**, and a stir pin or rod **106** passing through plate **102** and supported by plate **104** (e.g., partially inserted in or passing through plate **104**). Rod **106** is supported by plates **102/104** such that it can be rotated about its longitudinal axis **106A** as indicated by rotational arrow **108**. Rod **106** is generally made from a rigid material (e.g., metal) and is generally substantially cylindrical.

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cal in shape. A rotational drive source **110** is coupled to rod **106** to both provide and control rotation **108**. During a welding operation when rod **106** is rotating, compressive forces **112** and **114** are applied to plates **102** and **104**, respectively, so that the region of work piece **200** between plates **102** and **104** is compressed as rod **106** rotates.

Heating of work piece **200** in the vicinity of rotating rod **106** is provided by an induction heat source **120** spaced apart from the welding head assembly. During the welding operation, the above-described welding head assembly and work piece **200** will experience relative movement as indicated by arrow **300**. That is, work piece **200** is generally drawn by a pulling force aligned with relative movement arrow **300** as compressive forces **112** and **114** are applied to plates **102** and **104**, respectively. Accordingly, induction heat source **120** is properly positioned based on relative movement **300** for heating the material(s) to be welded into a plastic state in the vicinity of rod **106** as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art.

In accordance with the present invention, each of plates **102** and **104** has an ultrasonic wave applied thereto such that the waves propagate through plates **102** and **104** in directions that are parallel to the direction of relative movement **300**. In this way, each of plates **102** and **104** will experience friction reduction where contacting work piece **200** in accordance with the principles described above.

The ultrasonic waves applied to plates **102** and **104** can be different from one another in terms of frequency and/or amplitude without departing from the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, in the illustrated embodiment, an ultrasonic energy source **130** is coupled to plate **102** and a separate, independently-operated ultrasonic energy source **140** is coupled to plate **104**. Source **130** applies an ultrasonic wave **132** to plate **102** while source **140** applies an ultrasonic wave to plate **104**. A controller **134** can be used to control one or both of frequency (f) and amplitude (A) of ultrasonic wave **132**. Similarly, a controller **144** can be used to control one or both of frequency (f) and amplitude (A) of ultrasonic wave **142**. The particular construction and arrangement of controller and its corresponding ultrasonic energy source are not limitations of the present invention. For example, a source and its controller can be separate devices or integrated devices without departing from the scope of the present invention.

The advantages of the present invention are numerous. The friction reduction experienced at the thermal stir welding head will reduce stress at the welding head assembly thereby prolonging its useful life. Since friction reduction is accomplished without the use of lubricants, the ultrasonically-assisted thermal stir welding system will produce welds free of contaminants.

Although the invention has been described relative to a specific embodiment thereof, there are numerous variations and modifications that will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced other than as specifically described.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A thermal stir welding system, comprising:
 - a thermal stir welding head assembly to include
 - a first plate defining a first surface,
 - a second plate spaced apart from said first plate and defining a second surface that opposes said first surface wherein said first surface is maintained parallel to said second surface, and

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a rod passing perpendicularly through said first surface and said second surface wherein said rod is rotatable about a longitudinal axis thereof relative to said first surface and said second surface,

said welding head assembly adapted to have a work piece disposed between said first surface and said second surface with the work piece in a plastic state thereof at least in a vicinity of said rod when rotating about said longitudinal axis thereof as said welding head assembly and the work piece experience relative movement therebetween in a direction perpendicular to said longitudinal axis and as the work piece is subjected to a compressive force applied by said first plate and said second plate;

a first source coupled to an edge of said first plate, said edge of said first plate adjoining said first surface, said first source applying a first ultrasonic wave to said edge of said first plate wherein said first ultrasonic wave propagates through said first plate and parallel to the work piece adjacent to said first surface and said direction of relative movement; and

a second source coupled to an edge of said second plate, said edge of said second plate adjoining said second surface, said second source applying a second ultrasonic wave to said edge of said second plate wherein said second ultrasonic wave propagates through said second plate and parallel to the work piece adjacent to said second surface and said direction of relative movement, wherein friction between said welding head assembly and the work piece is reduced as said first ultrasonic wave propagates through said first plate and said second ultrasonic wave propagates through said second plate.

2. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 1, wherein said rod is substantially cylindrical.

3. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 1, wherein said rod is made from metal.

4. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 1, wherein said first source controls at least one of frequency and amplitude of said first ultrasonic wave.

5. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 1, wherein said second source controls at least one of frequency and amplitude of said second ultrasonic wave.

6. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 1, wherein said first source and said second source operate independently.

7. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 1, wherein frequency and amplitude associated with said first ultrasonic wave are different than frequency and amplitude associated with said second ultrasonic wave.

8. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 1, further comprising a heat source adapted to inductively heat the work piece to the plastic state thereof at least in the vicinity of said rod.

9. A thermal stir welding system, comprising:

a thermal stir welding head assembly to include

a first plate defining a first surface,

a second plate spaced apart from said first plate and defining a second surface that opposes said first surface wherein said first surface is maintained parallel to said second surface, and

a rod passing perpendicularly through said first surface and said second surface wherein said rod is rotatable about a longitudinal axis thereof relative to said first surface and said second surface,

said welding head assembly adapted to have a work piece disposed between said first surface and said second surface with the work piece in a plastic state thereof at least in a vicinity of said rod when rotating about said longitudinal axis thereof as said welding head assembly and

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the work piece experience relative movement therebetween in a direction perpendicular to said longitudinal axis and as the work piece is subjected to a compressive force applied by said first plate and said second plate;
 a heat source adapted to inductively heat the work piece to the plastic state thereof at least in the vicinity of said rod;
 a first source coupled to an edge of said first plate, said edge of said first plate adjoining said first surface, said first source applying a first ultrasonic wave to said edge of said first plate wherein said first ultrasonic wave propagates through said first plate and parallel to the work piece adjacent to said first surface and said direction of relative movement; and
 a second source coupled to an edge of said second plate, said second source being independent of said first source, said edge of said second plate adjoining said second surface, said second source applying a second ultrasonic wave to said edge of said second plate wherein said second ultrasonic wave propagates through said second plate and parallel to the work piece adjacent to said second surface and said direction of relative movement, wherein friction between said welding head assembly and the work piece is reduced as said first ultrasonic wave propagates through said first plate and said second ultrasonic wave propagates through said second plate.

10. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 9, wherein said rod is substantially cylindrical.

11. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 9, wherein said rod is made from metal.

12. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 9, wherein said first source controls at least one of frequency and amplitude of said first ultrasonic wave.

13. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 9, wherein said second source controls at least one of frequency and amplitude of said second ultrasonic wave.

14. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 9, wherein frequency and amplitude associated with said first ultrasonic wave are different than frequency and amplitude associated with said second ultrasonic wave.

15. A thermal stir welding system, comprising:
 a thermal stir welding head assembly to include
 a first plate defining a first surface,

a second plate spaced apart from said first plate and defining a second surface that opposes said first surface wherein said first surface is maintained parallel to said second surface, and

a substantially-cylindrical rigid rod passing perpendicularly through said first surface and said second surface

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wherein said rod is rotatable about a longitudinal axis thereof relative to said first surface and said second surface,

said welding head assembly adapted to have a work piece disposed between said first surface and said second surface with the work piece in a plastic state thereof at least in a vicinity of said rod when rotating about said longitudinal axis thereof as said welding head assembly and the work piece experience relative movement therebetween in a direction perpendicular to said longitudinal axis and as the work piece is subjected to a compressive force applied by said first plate and said second plate;

a rotational drive source coupled to said rod for rotating said rod about said longitudinal axis thereof;

a first source coupled to an edge of said first plate, said edge of said first plate adjoining said first surface, said first source applying a first ultrasonic wave to said edge of said first plate wherein said first ultrasonic wave propagates through said first plate and parallel to the work piece adjacent to said first surface and said direction of relative movement; and

a second source coupled to an edge of said second plate, said edge of said second plate adjoining said second surface, said second source applying a second ultrasonic wave to said edge of said second plate wherein said second ultrasonic wave propagates through said second plate and parallel to the work piece adjacent to said second surface and said direction of relative movement, wherein friction between said welding head assembly and the work piece is reduced as said first ultrasonic wave propagates through said first plate and said second ultrasonic wave propagates through said second plate.

16. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 15, wherein said first source controls at least one of frequency and amplitude of said first ultrasonic wave.

17. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 15, wherein said second source controls at least one of frequency and amplitude of said second ultrasonic wave.

18. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 15, wherein said first source and said second source operate independently.

19. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 15, wherein frequency and amplitude associated with said first ultrasonic wave are different than frequency and amplitude associated with said second ultrasonic wave.

20. A thermal stir welding system as in claim 15, further comprising a heat source adapted to inductively heat the work piece to the plastic state thereof at least in the vicinity of said rod.

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